## FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

The Seventeenth Corps at Atlanta. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

Upon reading the report of the action of July 22, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga., contributed by W. G. flank works, adding them to the captured rebel | laughed at the "Western greenies," yet it was line, during the night of the 21st, in and be- those Western greenies, or Smith's guerrillas, hind which they fought during the 22d. He whichever they were called, who kept those adds: "About 9 a. m. (22d) we were moved | boys, with their paper collars and blackened (First brigade, Fourth division, Sixteenth | shoes, from seeing the inside of Tyler prison.

therein, checked its impetuous progress. So much by way of correction. If agreeable, rible two days' fight, in some future issue, as it . HENRY J. WALKER, Chaplain, Twelfth Wisconsin Inf. LE ROY, KAN.

Another Account of the Monroe Station Affair.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

of July 19th, permit me to say that he is very He is also mistaken about Colonel Smith stop-ping the train and our jumping off. We had been proceeding a few days by the right wing to Monroe Station, and were then intrenched in the college yard, surrounded by rebel cavalry, who had torn up the track above the stahats that the conductor's signal could not be recognized by the engineer, and we were run off the track and spilled out or off the cars. Company A was in the first car, and the boys were rolled clear over. The next car to ours was a flat, with provisions and our battery, consisting of an iron cannon-old Betsy, of Quincy-in charge of T. M. Fishborn, with a detail from box car, full inside and out with soldiers. The first two were rolled clear over. Several soldiers were slightly hurt. We formed line, and pursued the rebel cavalry, who were in line of J. V. MASON, Serg't, Co. A, 16th III. V. V. I. MONMOUTH, KAN.

The First Kentucky at Stone River.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: every man you have!" The brigade was com-posed of the Thirty-first Indiana, Ninetieth could tell Comrade Tripp to a dot who captured Ohio, (which was then for the first time under | the fort. The Sixteenth Corps finds no fault fire,) and First and Second Kentucky. The with the fighting qualities of the Nineteenth Thirty-first Indiana and Second Kentucky Corps, but still we think things might have were on the skirmish-line at the time spoken | been different had our General A. G. Smith of, leaving the Ninetieth Ohio and First Ken- | commanded the whole business. tucky to make the charge ordered. Well, at it we went, out of the woods and across the cotton-field, but we had not gone far in that direction before Colonel Engart, of the First Kentucky, commanding the charge, discovered that | the brick house was filled with sharpshooters. and that to go on as we had started would subjest the Ninetieth Ohio to almost certain destruction; so they were ordered to halt and order, "Forward, First Kentucky!" and on we brick house, it being on our left flank. There we halted and lay down, and, to use the some-"Annals of the Army of the Cumberland," in speaking of that day, (I quote from memory,) says: "The First Kentucky infantry made the F. E. COFFEE. in our army." AVALON, Mo.

Brave Beeds at Allatoons.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In one of the last TRIBUNES "Subscriber" gives a glowing account of the battle of Allatoona, Ga., October 5, 1864, but he ignores whole regiments. I would not hurt the feelings of an old comrade for anything, but I cannot belp wondering where the Fourth Minnesota, the Eighteanth Wisconsin, Ninety-third Illinois, Eightieth Ohic and, I think, the Fiftieth Ohio were at the time. He does not mention the fact that Corporal Hughes, of the Fourth Minnesota, held his picket-line for half an hour against the rebel advance, with but nine men; or how Captain Burns, of the Eighteenth Wisconsin, held the block-house, a mile away, in the and was at last burnt out in the evening; or how companies A, F and I, of the Fourth Minnesota, with one gun of the Wisconsin battery, repulsed three charges of Rogers' rebel brigade, or killed, and how the last two shots-canister-were fired by an artilleryman whose left high, over the railroad-cut, procured a supply the depot of rations. T. M. Young, Fourth Minnesota Vet. Inf.

What Became of the 25th Michigan's Colonel.

Two RIVERS, MINN.

of the Thirteenth, and was afterwards colonel of the Twenty-fifth Michigan. He served on the staff of General Garfield in the spring of D. W. C. O'NEIL. 1862. Respectfully, RICH HILL, ILL.

[He is lieutenant-colonel, Seventeenth United States infantry.-ED.]

SMITH'S GUERRILLAS. How the Boys of the Sixteenth Corps Came to be Called So.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of July 26th, Comrade Alfred Hamrich, Co. H, Thirty-ninth Ohio, in THE Burkey, of the One Hundred and Seventeenth TRIBUNE of July 26, I perceive that he falls into Illinois volunteers, inquires who applied the an error concerning the Seventeenth Army | cognomen "Guerrilla" to the Sixteenth Army Corps. He says: "We arrived atour place on the Corps. As I was one of old A. J. Smith's right of the army on the evening of the 21st of troopers, or rather guerrillas, and tramped July, in the rear of the Seventeenth Corps." As | along with him on the expedition to Meridian, one of those who, on that memorable day, cap- Miss., and also up the Red River with Banks, I tured Bald Hill, I take the liberty of saying that | will say that the name was given to us by our corps-Seventeenth-was on the extreme | Banks' men after we reached Alexandria, La. left of the forces, not on the right. He says, fur- I suppose the name was applied to us on acther, that after "carrying a strong position in | count of our rough and ragged appearance, for their front "that day, on the morning of the 22d | we had been campaigning nearly all winter, "they found the works in their immediate front | not having a chance to draw new clothes, and abandoned. They advanced their lines and | consequently we were a pretty rough, ragged occupied the works at once." This will be and dirty looking set of boys when we reached news to the Third division, Seventeenth Army | the Red River country. Some of us were pretty Corps, who had been digging and building mad when those Yankee boys from Maine

Corps) to the extreme right of the Seventeenth | The excuse for retreating after the battle of Corps, and formed as a flank support, running | Pleasant Hills, so far as I could ever learn, was nearly at right angles to the line of the Seven- that our transports were in danger of being teenth Corps," Another error. It was on our captured by the rebels; but this seems to have extreme left, not right, that the Sixteenth | been a rather poor excuse, as we knew that Corps refused flank. Again, he speaks of "a Porter's fleet of gunboats were lying near Grand gap between our left and the right of the Sev- | Ecore, watching for the Johnnies. The battle enteenth Corps," through which the rebels of Pleasant Hills was fought late in the afterpoured. True enough, only it was on our left | noon of April 9, 1864. On April 8th our comand the Sixteenth Corps' right. He speaks of | mand was encamped at Grand Ecore, about "a narrow road leading from the right of the | twenty-five miles from Pleasant Hills. As soon Seventeenth Corps to the right rear," &c. Well as General Smith was informed of Banks' dedo I remember it! Lieutenant Kelsey, of Co. | feat at Mansfield he ordered us forward, and we A, of our regiment, and I went along that road, arrived at Pleasant Hills late that evening. and were passed by our beloved commander | About five miles from that place we came up (McPherson) not two minutes before he was | with Banks' supply train, which was stuck in killed on it; and it was reported to my wife | the mud. The drivers were cursing and flogthat I was captured there-happily for me a | ing the mules and doing their level best to mistake. But that road was on our left, cross- move. The Western greenies did some solid ing diagonally to the right rear of Bald Hill, | work there in getting those wagons out of the where we waited the attack about to burst | mud holes. Our boys mounted the mules, and upon us, and which swept everything before it | with kicking, yelling, and lifting at the wheels, on our left, till our works on Bald Hill, and | managed to raise them all upon solid ground. the gallant men of the Seventeenth Corps Soon after this we went into camp, as we supposed, for the rest of the night, but had hardly pitched our tents and got ready for supper when I would like to give you a sketch of those ter- | we were ordered to put out our fires, and the longroll was sounded. The Second brigade, Third appeared to us of the Seventeenth Corps, who division, Sixteenth Army Corps-Col. W. T. Shaw, Fourteenth Iowa infantry, commanding -took position in the very front, and there we stayed from early dawn until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, skirmishing with the enemy. Soon after 4 o'clock the ball opened in earnest, and from that time on until after dark there was one continual roar of artillery and musketry. In reply to the article by Comrade Nathan | When darkness put an end to the fighting, Edison, company K, Sixteenth Illinois V. V. I., "Smith's guerrillas" had gained the battle ing fallen back from Harrisonburg to Cedar

much mistaken in regard to our trip from Pal- We supposed our tired and hungry bodies backward, and very slowly, with frequent stops | after the battle, but instead of sleep and food | to repair track and bridges. At one of these | we received orders to fold our tents and steal bridges, Licut. Pinckley, of company A, received away through the darkness towards Grand two shots through his hat, and that is as near | Ecore, leaving our dead and wounded where went into camp near a small creek or bayou, where at last we were allowed to rest and cook something to eat. Here again the Western greenies, acting as the rear-guard of Banks' army, had some hard fighting, while General Banks and his men marched rapidly off across tion. There was such cheering and waving of the steamboat bridge to Grand Ecore en route for New Orleans, and we guerrillas afterwards "lit out" for Vicksburg.

WM. C. LITTLEFIELD. ELDON, IOWA. Co. B, 14th Iowa inf.

Comrade Geo. Nawman, North Platte, Neb., writes us as to the origin of the name of Smith's guerrillas, as follows: "As near as I remember, | soldiers, tortured and dying daily, and this the regiment to assist him, and next to this a | when General Banks saw us on the Red River | within sight of the rebel capital, I cannot help expedition he said: 'General Sherman promised to send me 10,000 soldiers, but he has sent | mistake in not hanging the so-called President Smith and a lot of ragged-guerrillas."

[We have received letters from Comrades J. nattle, off to the southwest, but before we got J. Lyons, San Francisco, Cal.; Jerry Foster, within range they mounted their horses and | Cherokee, Iowa; J. D. Malthir, Martinsburg, skedaddled, so that we did not get a chance to Neb., and Samuel Scott, Rapid City, Dakota, fire a shot. We returned to the station through | which give substantially the same account as to a drenching rain without the loss of a man on the origin of the title "Smith's guerrillas," | prisoners of war.

The Capture of Fort De Russey,

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have just been reading Comrade Tripps' account of the capture of Fort De Russey, in | to the campaign in the Valley, A comrade claimed, a few weeks ago in THE THE TRIBUNE of August 2. He says "he TRIBUNE, that his regiment saved the day at always understood that Admiral Porter's gun-Stone River. Now, I too have an indistinct | boats had considerable to do with its capture." recollection of that cedar woods and of the fact | Having been one of "A. G. Smith's guerrillas," that when the right wing of our army was I remember something about it. Porter's fleet driven back almost behind us, General Rose- did not get up until after the fort had been crans dashed up to our brigade commander | captured. On the next day, March 15, Porter (Charley Crufts, of the Thirty-first Indiana) and | tried one of his heavy guns on the plating of ordered him to charge the enemy at the brick | the fort, and it shivered the ball to atoms, house on our left front, and, to use his own | coming near killing one of our boys who was words, " Hold them thirty minutes if you lose getting water about half a mile to the left of

> WM. F. WHEELER. Co. F, 33d Wis. V. I., 16th A. C. SHOPIERE, WIS.

What Color was the Pacer General Smith Rode! To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

I see in THE TRIBUNE of the 9th, a communication from M. M. Clothier, Sixth Massawent alone until we were parallel with the Illinois, in regard to the Yellow Bayon affair. lines and the Fourth Regular infantry came | black heard, as to tell them he rode a brown | ed at Sabine Cross-roads, on the Sth of April. up and helped us to let go. The author of the pacer. Now, Comrade Cochoran, you say the and that report has it that he was wounded in to the enemy's line than any other regiment | brigade, Third division, Sixteenth Army Corps, | it did to others then, that there was no need of Thos. J. Kinney commanding the regiment, a further retreat, after the repulse the rebs got and Wm. T. Lynch, Fifty-eighth Illinois, com- at Pleasant Hill. The rebels themselves stated manding the brigade. G. W. MCKINSEY, KOKOMO, IND.

Fun and Forage.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: At the Post the other evening Comrade Tweed narrated a reminiscence that I am sure would bring a smile to the countenances of many of the old boys, and I venture to give it | To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: to you, though it loses much of its flavor in cold print. They were talking about the rigor | prise and regret to me that two-thirds of the with which some commanders ruled their | Union soldiers' graves at Pittsburg Landing forces, and how, sometimes, the proud officers | are unmarked, save by the plain square block were taken down. During one of the cam- of marble, each one of which is numbered, but paigns it fell to the lot of Comrade Tweed's | without a name, indicating that the occupant regiment to be brigaded with the One Hundred | is unknown, except as to the fact that he was | mer inquiry and kindly direction and referand Twenty-fifth Ohio, whose colonel (Opdycke) | a Federal soldier. center of Hood's advance, throughout the day commanded the brigade. Strict orders were given that no foraging would be allowed, and all plunder brought into camp was confiscated. its agents in copying the original inscriptions power in the land," and is generally quoted as On one or two occasions fat poultry and choice on the wooden headboards set up by comrades authoritative reference in all matters of intercuts of pork were captured during their proand captured eighty-six prisoners and three gress into camp, taken to headquarters, and practicable, grouped together, and these registands of colors—more men than were left in there eaten by the commanding officer and his mental groups were fenced in, and protected in ready responses to inquiries made through THE staff. Just outside the picket-line lived a wellthe three companies by at least twenty; or how every man serving the gun of the Wisconsin battery, which was stationed at the fine old dog that had outlived his usefulness and brush were wattled into fences around these northern angle of our rifle-pits, was disabled and grown very fat. One night Comrade graves. But a period of more than four years | element of the country) to make an inquiry in Tweed and his comrades on the outpost captured this dog, and, after killing him, dressed | arm was broken; or of the heroic daring of the him up so skillfully that he resembled a fat | the National Cemetery, during which time one corporal of the Ninety-third Illinois-I am sheep. When the pickets were relieved in the or two destructive fires swept through the for several years. Joseph H. Jefferson was a squadron from Fort Pillow down the river, sorry I cannot give his name; perhaps some | morning two of the boy's covered the carcass | thick tangled forest, consuming the fences comrade can—who, when the powder was ex- with a coffee sack, and, stringing it on a pole, around the graves and also a large proportion hausted at the western redoubt, crossed the started into camp with it. Care was taken of the wooden headboards, which fact suffislender bridge, four feet wide and eighty feet that they should be seen from headquarters, and cientiy accounts for so large a number of the result was that the mutton was confiscated and carried it back to the guns, under a direct by the commanding officer and the men sent fire from the rebel line at less than one hun- away with a reprimand. The headquarter's persons residing on the battlefield has enabled dred yards; or of how Sam. Bridenthall shot mess had a fine mutton (?) dinner, and select me to explain this otherwise painful mystery the rebel colonel while he was trying to fire portions were sent with official compliments to and to present the evidence of fidelity on the the various officers' messes throughout the part of the soldiers, who never failed in their camp. In the meantime the boys were all endeavors to do all that was possible under made acquainted with the joke, and as they existing circumstances to preserve the names abouts, whether living or dead, and will send passed headquarters they would salute each other with an unmistakable bark. In fact, the the National Government, which through its street, Springfield, Mass., they will render a

W. S. MEEK. official use.

IN THE VALLEY.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O.

Some Interesting Recollections of a New York Fifth Artilleryman.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have been scanning the pages of your paper in the hope of hearing from some one connected with my company or regiment, but have failed so far to hear from any of them. I belonged to the Fifth New York heavy artillery regiment. My company (H) was mustered into the service March 8, 1862, and served during the war, participating in the following engagements: Har- | To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: per's Ferry, Va., July 4, 1864; Hall Town, August 26; Berryville, September 3; Winchester, September 19; Fisher's Hill, September 22;

as light artillery, on the ground that we were not needed as such. Our regiment was composed of three battalions. The first, sent out under Gen. Hunter, suffered severe loss; the second was under Gen. Sheridan, and the third did garrison duty around Washington and at Maryland Heights. It was recruited in New York City and Brooklyn, and the posters calling for recruits pictured a fortress and solid stone walls, with massive guns protruding. Conspicuously printed underneath was the inscription: "No marching and no carrying knapsacks!" Having been out in the Thirteenth New York infantry, and having had a slight experience as infantry, I concluded the artillery service preferable, and enlisted therein for three years or during the war. Many a time, as the second battalion was marching up or down the Valley as infantry, was that quotation from the poster shouted out by men who were bound to be jovial under all circumstances, and who seemed to relish the manner in which we had been victimized as we toiled along, weary and foot-sore, marching at one time a distance estimated at twenty-six miles, from Harrisonburg in prison. Now, that the war is over and to the foot of Mount Jackson. We started by starlight, and kept up the march until the stars appeared again, the men satisfying their hun-

it while on the way. We belonged to Crook's command, Army of Western Virginia, and on the 19th of October, | royal welcome in our Northern States. 1864, were part of that picket line which was flanked and captured by the Johnnies, who had been re-enforced by Kershaw's division of Longstreet's corps. In my company alone a loss of sixty-nine men-killed, wounded and missing-was reported on that occasion, many of whom were taken to Andersonville, and there suffered and died.

BAGGED BY EARLY. Six days previous to this, October 13th, havon the affair of Monroe Station, in your issue and saved Banks' army from certain defeat and | Creek, we were shelled by a rebel battery while we were in camp. Part of two brigades, under the command of Colonel Wells, of the Thirtyon a reconnaissance and advanced under fire about a mile, and was then confronted by Early's army, flanked and put to flight, with a loss reported of from two to three hundred as any one of company A came to being killed. | they fell. We marched all that night and finally | men, among the killed being our commanding

> The writer was taken prisoner in this engagement, and in company with about eighty more, was taken to Richmond and confined in Libby Prison; from thence I was sent to the prison hospital, and, after a four months' sojourn in the capital of the Confederacy, was finally paroled from the hospital, and, in company with three or four hundred other men who were thought to be unable to take the field again, was sent into Butler's lines, and then to Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.

> As I look back upon my imprisonment and the inhuman treatment accorded to the Union but feel that our Government made a great of the Confederacy as well as Wirz, who was but his tool or employee. Knowing from observation and experience the sufferings of our men in these rebel hells, I sincerely hope that success may attend you in your endeavors to secure the passage of the bill pensioning ex-

> Hoping that abler pens than mine may resume the story, and that through them I may hear from some of my old comrades in arms, who may further chronicle the deeds of the Army of the Shenandoah and give us personal incidents, exciting and interesting, in regard

I remain, respectfully, JOTHAM H. ORR, NEW HAVEN, CONN. 5th N. Y. H'y Art.

General Burbridge at Arkansas Post.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I noticed in your issue of August 2 an account of the capture of Fort Hindman-Arkansas Post-by Comrade W. A. Simmons, that is correct in every detail, date and all, and a very interesting account, no doubt, to all your readers. It recalls to me an incident in connection with the surrender of this place that will be worth a place in history, if it can be substantiated by others who were eye-witnesses of the affair, as I did not see it myself. As the white flag was raised, Gen. Burbridge, commanding our brigade, rushed forward, stripped the flag of our regiment off the pole, and riding full tilt into the works, up to where Gen. Churchill stood, took the flag and wrapped it around him amid the great cheering of such of our men as were then in or entering the works. I would like to hear from some eye-witness whether this is true or not. I would also like to correct Comrade | go in anywhere! There's the devil's own fun Tripp's statement, made in his account of the all along the line." (Kearney at Fair Oaks.) lie down, which they did. Then came the chusetis cavalry, and one from Comrade A. Pleasant Hill affair. He says: "These troops, Cochoran, One Hundred and Nineteenth with the exception of the Sixteenth Corps, inarched from Franklin, La., to Alexandria, over | I dreamt of Stonewall Jackson-Comrade Clothier says General A. J. Smith 160 miles," &c. Now, my recollection of the came out to us on his brown pacer. Now, Com- affair is, that we marched from Berwick's Bay what inelegant but very descriptive phrase of rade Clothier, General Smith rode a bright to Alexandria, and so on; not from Franklin, I another comrade, "H --- broke loose!" But bay pacer. You might as well tell the Sixteenth | would like, also, to state here that our brave, we held our ground until Rosy reformed his Army Corps that General Smith had a long | kind, and noble General Ransom was wound-One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois belonged | every engagement that he participated in. The to the First brigade, First division, Sixteenth | Sixteenth Corps, no doubt, saved Banks a great Army Corps. If you were in the One Hundred loss by its timely arrival after the disaster of best charge of the day, and left their dead closer and Nineteenth Illinois you were in the First | the Sabine Cross-roads; but it seems to me, as

> Dr. J. C. Tressel, CLEVELAND, O. Co. B, 96th O. V. I. The Nameless Graves in the Shiloh Cemetery.

Until quite recently it was a cause of sur-

There is every indication of the utmost care moval and final interment of the soldiers in nameless graves.

Reccut information received from reliable To the Editor National Tribune:

I should like to hear what became of Orlando

H. Moore, who went out in February, 1862, from Kalamazoo, Mich., as heutenant-colonel time he was not laughing he spent in barking ing inquiries concerning the graves of brave

whenever an officer showed himself. At last, and beloved friends that my best endeavors the noise attracted the attention of the com- and those of the faithful superintendent have manding officer, and as the joke was known | been unavailing, and I could do nothing more throughout the camp he was soon acquainted | than assure our correspondents that the rewith the particulars, much to his disgust. The | mains of their loved ones had, without doubt, rest of the mutton (?) was condemned, and that | been carefully removed to the National Cemeended the confiscation of private forage to tery, where, though their graves are nameless, their last resting place is in all respects a fit-ting one, well chosen and well kept, overlooking the beautiful Tennessee with its bluff and forest scenery. The grounds are ornamented with a wealth of choice evergreens and forest trees, graveled walks, and brightest flowers, while over the graves of the gallant dead waves our Nation's banner-the glorious flag which they died to save. T. Cotton, PURDY, TENN. Late Chap., 129th Ill. Inf.

> A TOUCHING MEETING. An Ohio Soldier's Recognition of an Old Enemy at

Columbus.

While the battle of Chickamauga was at its hottest, one of my comrades was shot by my side, and I and a fellow-soldier picked him up Cedar Creek, No. 1, October 13; Cedar Creek, and started to the rear with him, but when No. 2, October 19, 1864; in all of which engage- only a few feet in the rear of our line of battle ments we were acting as infantry, the Govern- | we had to drop our burden and seek protection ment declining our services either as heavy or behind some large pine trees, for the Confederates were making a charge around our right flank. While this charge was going on I saw a Johnny in the act of drawing up his gun to shoot one of our boys who was surrendering, and, in less time than it takes to write this, I had drawn a bead myself and fired at him at a distance of not more than fifty feet. In an instant a return volley was fired at me, and one shot passed under my arm and went through my blouse. The only thing that saved me was that I was a good dodger and dropped behind the tree as soon as I had fired. The dirt and bark flew thick all around me. On the 26th of July, 1883, I met this very rebel soldier at whom I had fired, and learned from him that I only shot him in the finger. His name was Moorhead, and he belonged to the Fifty-fourth Virginia, C. S. A., there being twenty-four members of that regiment present at the Columbus Reunion. The comrade we were carrying off the field at Chickamauga was a lieutenant by the name of Walker, if I remember correctly; the comrade who assisted me I never saw again. What his fate was I could not say, unless he was captured and died peace reigns throughout our land, it is our duty to treat our once enemies with all the courtesy we can, and as they now look upon ger with hard-tack and raw pork, and eating | the star spangled banner as the national flag, and would fight for it, if need be, we should meet them with open hands and give them a W. M. BARNES,

Co. C, 89th O. V. I. WILLIAMSBURG, OHIO.

The Fight at South Anna Bridge.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Do any of my comrades remember the trip from White House to Hanover Court House, Va., in the last of June and 1st of July, 1863? setts cavalry, and a few of the Twelfth Illinois cavalry-one thousand and five all told-and got back with one thousand and one. We had of company D-taken prisoner. We took one dred and fifty mules, and over three hundred horses, and hundreds of darkies. Now, boys, fought so well, for we had to put too many of them hors du combat. I never liked to see brave men such as they stricken down. I would be glad to hear from the one who put his bayonet through my arm before he was forced to drop it.

ROBERT P. MCRAE, Late Serg't, Co. M, 11th Pa. Cav. ST. ALBANS, W. VA.

News from the Army of the Potomac.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your paper of July 5th, a communication headed "Too Quiet Along the Potomac," brought me to a halt, and in answer to the question of Comrade Van Der Veer, I would say: "Here is one, and a member of the glorious old Third Corps, too!" He asked, "Where are all the old soldiers of the Army of the Potomac?"-a very interesting question, for although a reader of THE TRIBUNE for some months past, I have failed to see any sketches from members of once familiar regiments who marched from first to last in the Army of the Potomac to the tune of "Tramp. Tramp, Tramp." I also had begun to think, as Tim Sullivan did, when, after the first battle of Bull Run, he was met on the retreat and asked: "Tim, where's the regiment?" (Thirty-eighth New York volunteers), he yelled out: "Oh! my God! say nothin'; there's but three of us left!" Poor Tim never heard the last of his honestly-given report. Therefore, Mr. Editor, I do not wish to leave Comrade Van Der Veer (like Sir John Moore) "alone in his glory," but join in calling upon some one of our for mer comrades to come, as of yore, to the front! For surely the men who followed the "Onearmed Devil," dashing Phil Kearney, must have been at times in the immediate vicinity of the rebel front-and often the rear! As, for instance, "Where shall I go in, General!" "Oh, No doubt some of Birney's old division will recall the camp song in '63-

He stood at the Judgment gate, And for a chance to make a raid Most patiently did wait; But Phil Kearney turned his flanks, And made him change his base-And St. Peter put the "Right man in the right

I dreamt of General Kearney-But ah! my dream was wrong, For that dashing one-armed chieftain To a soldier's grave had gone! But he's left a name behind him That years can ne'er erase-

For he was the "Right man in the right place." Matchless Phil Kearney !- the last to leave that if our army had followed up sharp after Yorktown and the first to reach Hooker at | Kenesaw Mountain. 9th Ind. battery. | the victory of Pleasant Hill, there would have | Williamsburg, where he originated the Corps | been nothing to hinder us from going to | Badge by causing his officers to wear the "Red | Shreveport. Give us your opinion, comrades. Patch." Soldiers of the Third Corps-remember, you were led by Heintzelman, Sedgwick, Kearney, Birney, Sickles, Berry, and Wardgive us a few reminiscences. All honor to our gallant Western comrades, but don't forget that there was "Light in the East" also, during the dark days of treason. ---, 38th N. Y. V.

> Who Can Answer This Query? To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

COXSACKIE, N. Y.

Thanks, for your courtesy in answering forence to the Surgeon-General, through whom I received just the information sought. THE and fidelity on the part of the Government and NATIONAL TRIBUNE has, indeed, "become a on the battlefield. The graves were, as far as est to the veterans/of the late war in this secmany cases by large pens of logs roofed over TRIBUNE, and I am led by its success (which with boards; in other cases hickory saplings is indisputable evidence of its universal circulation and thorough reading among the veteran elapsed from the time of the battle to the re- the interest of an old weteran, a member of Wilcox Post of the Grand Army, whose son, his first born and namesake, he has lost trace of lery, and was discharged September 3, 1865, at Smithville, N. C. He returned to his home for life and expressed a desire to join the Regular army, and in opposition to the wishes of his pose; since then no tidings have come to the and identity of their fallen comrades, and of word to Joseph Jefferson, No. 12 W. Bridge

THE FOURTH CORPS, to Atlanta.

With your permission, and for the informa-

tion of A. Doering, who asks: "Was there

really a Fourth Corps in the Army of the Cum-

berland, and where did it figure?" I offer the

following: The Army of the Cumberland was

organized into three different corps in the

autumn of 1862, in Kentucky, I presume-

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

perhaps at Louisville-when "Old Bragg" was trying to reach the Ohio River. Previous to that time, I think, all the armies of the North were composed of separate divisions, of which ours was the old Second, commanded by A. McD. McCook ("Old Fatty," God bless him!) The three corps were the Fourteenth, Twentieth, and the Twenty-first, commanded by Generals George H. Thomas, A. McD. McCook, and T. L. Crittenden, respectively. That organization was maintained about one year. In the meantime the following battles were fought: Stone River, Liberty Gap, and a number of lesser engagements of the Tullahoma campaign, and the battle of Chickamauga. In the latter battle there were five divisions in the Fourteeuth Corps and three in each of the other two, but in that fight the army was so greatly reduced in numbers that it was scarcely worth while to continue the three separate corps organizations. Accordingly, after the army was securely posted in front of Chattanooga, the Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps were consolidated and called the Fourth. The corps badge was a triangle. Our division (the Third) was commanded by General T. J. Wood, and stationed on the hill at Fort Wood, directly east of Chattanooga. Further south of us, on the flat, out towards Lookout Mountain, was Fort Negley, and the troops of Negley's division defended that part of the line. General Gordon Granger commanded the corns at the time; General Thomas, the Army of the Cumberland; General Sherman, the Army of the Tennessee, on the left of us; Gen. Hooker, the

Twentieth Corps—the old Eleventh and Twelfth

eral Grant was chief in command.

ONE OF ITS FAMOUS "REVIEWS." At 1 o'clock, on November 23, 1863, the Third division formed in line of battle in front of the works, in sight and hearing of the rebel picket line, and in plain sight of the rebel army on Missionary Ridge. From prisoners taken that afternoon we learned that they thought we were simply out for a grand review until they heard the command "Load at will, load!" after which we gave them such a "review" as the Army of the Cumberland usually gave the Johnnies. During that afternoon we advanced as far as Orchard and Ball's Knobs, where the rebel picket line had been posted. Having accomplished so much of our part of the plan of battle we remained in position all of the next day (the 24th), while General Hooker captured Lookout Mountain. That was the famous battle "above the clouds," which some writer in the Philadelphia Times called "one of the romances of the war." Had that writer been there he would have found reality And if so, do they remember how we took the enough for a lifetime. In the afternoon of the works at South Anna Bridge, when Sergeant | third day of the battle, while General Sherman | mony will receive such consideration as its import-McFarland was killed at the block-house, and was hard pressed on the left, we of the center how the "California Hundred" came around stormed Missionary Ridge, broke the rebel much initiaken in regard to our trip from rais we supposed our tried and initially bodies, myra to Monroe Station. The train was run would get a little rest and semething to eat like Indians? And how into the works like a and completed the victory in a short time. on our right hanging alongside their horses | center, came very near capturing old Bragg, flash they went, and what a cheer went up Will some comrades of the First and Second when the Johnnies threw down their guns? | divisions tell us of their part in the line and We had the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, the battle? General Howard commanded the two companies, I think, of the Second Massachu- Fourth Corps during part of the Atlanta campaign, and was succeeded by General Stanley. Fourth Corps in the Army of the Cumberland. three killed, nine wounded, and one-Orcott, let him ask the hills and valleys of East Tennessee what troops marched over them to the general-W. H. Lee, one major, two captains, relief of General Burnside at Knoxville; let six lieutenants, and one hundred and fifty-two him ask the cold, frozen Holsten River at enlisted men prisoners; killed twenty-six and Strawberry Plains what troops during the left nine wounded so badly we could not take | month of January, 1864, shivered and hunthem away; captured seventy wagons, five hun- | gered while building a bridge across that stream; let him follow the footsteps of the center of Sherman's grand army all the way let me tell you it was not there for about five from Rocky Faced Ridge to Jonesboro' and minutes, but we did a big thing in making | Lovejoy Station, south of Atlanta, and ask the such a splendid capture. I was sorry, however, hundreds of graves he will there find what that the Forty-fourth North Carolina boys troops fought and whipped the rebels over that JACOB KRISSINGER. Co. A, 15th Ohio Vet. Vol. Inf.

THE QUESTION SQUAD.

from Our Veterans. S. H. S., Georgetown, Ohio, wants to know who commanded the canal in front of Vicks-S. S. Everbart, Osage City, Kan., does not

think the Fifteenth Army Corps has received its full share of glory in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for the part it took in the battle of Lookout Mountain, and wants some member of the Twenty-seventh Missouri to come forward and write up its deeds of prowess.

J. B. Hayworth, Mirabile, Mo., who was a member of the First brigade, Second division, relative to headstones for soldiers' graves. Twenty-third Army Corps, wants some comrade to write up an account of the battle of Resaca from the standpoint of his old corps. Albert A. Selleck, Nashville, Mich., is anxions to read a description of the battle of Nashville, Tenn., December, 1864, from some com-

rade who was there. W. H. Johnson, Atchison, Kan., desires an account of the spiking of the guns at Island No. 10, Mississippi River, in 1862, giving the

forces and numbers engaged, &c. P. E. Wilson, Plum Creek, Neb., who enlisted in Wisconsin at the first call for volunteers and Sherman's great march, wants to know where all the boys of the Sixteenth Army Corps are, and would like particularly to see something in The Tribune from either the Seventeenth New York, the Twenty-fifth Indiana, or the

Thirty-second Wisconsin. Joe Worthington, Sprinkle's Mills, Onio, says to his comrades: "If you have ever seen a copy of THE TRIBUNE—the soldier's friendhow in the name of common sense can you get along without it?" He wants to hear something of the engagements at Leetown and Winchester.

July, 1864. Jacob Smith, Co. D, Thirty-sixth Indiana volunteer infantry, Glenwood, Neb., who saw the citizen who was wounded at Philippi, asks: "Does any comrade who was at the affair of Philippi, W.V., remember the circumstances of the shooting by Colonel Crittenden's negro cook of another negro, at the colonel's headquarters?"

D. B. Lester, Lucas, Ohio, reminds his comrades not to forget to send THE TRIBUNE an account of Harker's brigade operations at Rocky Face Ridge. He also would like to read descriptions of New Hope, Mud Creek, and

"Why are the Maine boys so silent?" writes a comrade from Patten, Me. volunteers, Fentonville, Mich., wants some | ness resi member of the Thirteenth Kentucky or One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana to write up the exploits of their old brigade.

C. A. Constantine wants to know how many New York cavalry regiments there were and their commanders; what troops were the first to enter Palark, Ark., in 1864 or 1865, and if they destroyed the rebel commissary stores: who was the general in charge of Morganza Bend Fort in 1864, who was cashiered for drunkenness, &c. Comrade S. B. Jenkins, Co. C, Tenth West Virginia infantry, New Cumberland, W. Va., would like to read on account of the raid of the Army of West Virginia to Lynchburg,

under General Hunter. J. H. Kinnear, first lieutenant, Co. B. Thirteenth Indiana, Kirksville, Mo., is desirous of reading a history of the old Western brigade, Tenth Army Corps; particularly a description of the assault on Fort Fisher.

The Story of the Burning Tag.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: A correspondent in y ur last issue calls for an account of the doing of the Mississippi corporal in Co. D, Second Massachusetts artil- which brings to mind an incident which happened during the first bombardment of that famous fort. After the fall of New Madrid a short time, but was in love with a soldier's and the capture of Island No. 10, the infantry embarked on steamers and were transported down the Mississippi to a little town called parents left home, it is supposed with that pur- Osceola, in Arkansas, the object being, as was supposed, the employment of the army to assist anxious father-the mother is now dead-of | the navy in future operations. This was, I this wandering young warrior. If any of his think, in April. We made our bivouacs along disability therefor ever since discharge to cretile old comrades or others know of his where- the levee, but the mosquitos were so numerous you to per-sion therefor. 4th. Your case is a comand large and created such havoc with men and horses that we were glad when the summons came to re-enforce the army, then at and near Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee. The incident to which I refer occurred one evening | you so desire. during our stay at Osceola. A little steam-tug belonging to the gunboat fleet caught fire a little before nightfall, and was cut loose and what the result of that action will be, and, is fivor-

the transports a mile or more above, the burn-And a Brief Outline of Its History From Lookout | ing tug presented a most beautiful sight, and attracted the attention of everybody. As she drifted further away from us, the reflected | your claim he will write you on the subject. line of light which rested on the placid bosom rounded the bend in the river toward Fort Pillow and came within the range of the Confederate gunners. Some few shots were fired, but the light soon dwindled away, and quiet was restored. The occurrence was the theme of talk that evening, and thousands of conjectures as to whether it was an accident or otherwise arose. I do not recollect of ever having heard the true story of that burning tug, and believe it would make good reading for the boys who saw it, as well as your readers generally. W. S. MEEK.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O.

The Affair of Potosi, Mo.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I notice that in your "Chronology" that the attack on Potosi, Mo., August 10, 1861, was made by the Missouri home guards. That is a mistake. It was the Second Missouri V. I., under Colonel Shafer, and a detachment of the Twentyfourth regiment of Illinois volunteers. I was pres ent at that affair and captured a rebel flag, a double-barreled shotgun, a rifle, a revolver, a sash, and \$14,000 in Missouri State money, which I handed to the colonel of our command. I was promised a reward, but never received any. MAURICE G. NATHAN. BLOOMINGTON, ILL. Co. G. 24th Reg't, Ill. V. I.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting Sabjects.

M. M.M., Round Lake, N. Y .- There are different laws in each State regarding usury. In your State the highest rate of interest allowed is 6 per cent., legal or by contract. The penalty for usury is forfeiture of principal and interest. In other States the rates of interest vary as well as the penalty for usury. Some States have no penalty for usury. Mrs. P. D. S., Orange, Ind .- We are not aware Corps, that had been transferred from Virginia, that any question has been unanswered. If so, it was overlooked in some way, and was not intenconsolidated, and called the Twentieth. Gentional. Please state question again. No soldier who applies for pension now, or since June 30, 1880, can get back pension, but only from date applica-

tion is filed in Pension Office. Whether a minor's pension money, which is invested by the guardian, is subject to taxation is a matter that is regulated by the State laws. There is no United States statute law covering the question. Consult some competent lawyer in your own town, who can advise you. The State tax of

Indiana is 30 cents on each \$100. H. V. B., Pemberton, N. J.-Your claim for injury to spine is quite weak, for lack of medical testimony in service or at discharge, but if the other testimony is clear and positive, we think it will eventually be allowed. Additional testimony will probably be called for.

P. V., Bremen, Ind .- 1. In any pension claim filed since June 19, 1878, the agent or attorney is entitled to receive, and is authorized by law to demand and collect, the legal fee of \$10, in advance, for his services, without regard to whether the claim will be allowed or not. 2. If your statements are correct, you are entitled to veteran bounty, and we have referred the matter to a competent attorney, who will write you on the subject,

L. C. R., Marshallville, Ohio,-You can furnish additional testimony bearing upon your claim at

J. C., Cardington, Ohio. - The children are entitled to the arrears. If they are not yet of legal age, they should apply therefor through a guardian; otherwise they can apply in their own right. N. D. B., Edenton, Ky .- A county clerk, or other officer, in certifying to the official character of notaries or justices of the peace, in pension or other claims, can charge such fees as are prescribed by the laws of each State. There is no distinction Now, if A. Doering is still in doubt as to a | made for services in pension claims. The fees are the same as in other legal business. There is no law compelling them to issue certificates without compensation therefor. Some clerks do not charge soldiers anything, but that is entirely discretionary with them, and is an act of generosity on their part that redounds greatly to their credit.

E. L. D., Bosna, Kan .- You cannot prove your service, and hence you cannot obtain a discharge. See reply to J. F. C., in our issue of July 19, 1883. You might correspond with the Adjutant-General, U. S. A., but we doubt whether he will entertain such a claim in the absence of record testimony or the papers which you say have been lost.

C. C., South Barre, Vt.-1st, It was probably held by the Pension Office that your disability ceased in 1867; hence the Commissioner had a right to order your certificate cancelled and returned to the agency. 2d. There is nothing wrong or fraudulent about it. Such is the usual action in similar cases. 3d. See reply to 1st. 4th. Because it was held that your disability had ceased. 5th. You can apply to the Commissioner of Pensions for restoration to the rolls in the usual way. 6th. The Commissioner A Sample of the Inquiries We are Daily Receiving will not inform you in regard to any reports made against you, nor will he give you the names of parties making said reports. Such matters are considered confidential by the Pension Office. 7th. See first portion of reply to P. V., this column. 8th. You cannot take your claim from one attorney and appoint another attorney, unless you can show good and sufficient cause, such as neglect of former for a year or more, or some equally good reason. An attorney has some rights in a claim as well as the claimant, and the latter cannot change his at-torney whenever he pleases, except as before stated. 8th. Write to the G. A. R. department,

NATIONAL TRIBUNE. J. B. W., Irving, Ill .- Write to the Quartermaster-General, U.S. A., this city, for any information

A Subscriber, Hartford, Conn .- Write to the Commissioner of Pensions stating facts, and request a permit to draw your pension next month. The delay in your case is but the usual delay which occurs in summer, when many of the Pension Office clerks are away on their annual leave, and, consequently, business is retarded.

J. M. J., Bowling Green, Ky .- 1st. The report from the Adjutant-General may be expected very soon. 2d. It is not the rule for Pension Office to wait until claim is finished before report from Adju-tant-General is called for, unless such report is necessary in view of additional facts presented by the testimony, or to verify the service of the army witnesses. 3d. The attorney cannot hasten matters served all through the war, ending up with as they now stand. We are confident that he will do all possible to secure early settlement, and we have referred your letter to him for any action that may be deemed best.

J. T. W., Adamsville, Tenn.-A soldier who rendered service in the rebel army cannot be admitted to membership in the G. A. R. Article 4 of the rules and regulations of the Order provides that "No person shall be eligible to membership who has at any time borne arms against the United States."

E. J. R .- We do not understand what you claim as "justly due." You cannot establish a claim for a re-rating to give you more than you received, (See reply to W. C. G. in our last issue.) You were not entitled to increase prior to application there-for. As we understand your query you did not apply for increase until 1876, when it was granted, There is no law authorizing the Pension Office to listurb the rating prior to application for increase. If you have not already applied for increase under act of March 3, 1883, you should do so,

C. W., Epping, N. H.-1. If soldier has an honorable discharge it will not be necessary to have charge of descrition removed, unless his disability was contracted during the period he was charged with desertion. 2. Replies are usually promptly; say one or two weeks. 3. Yes, in all chaims where the disability was alleged prior to July 1, 1880, the claim, if allowed, will entitle chimant to back pension. 4. Two dollars per month. 5. If claimant did not allege deafuess in his declaration he will not be pensioned for it until he does allege it, which he can do in an affidavit W. H. Thorp, Co. K. Twenty-third Michigan filed in his claim for abscess, &c., that shows deafclaim for deafness when latter is properly made, and would go for what it is worth

P. M., Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.-1. It depends upon when soldier filed his claim for pension. If he filed claim prior to July 1, 1880, he is entitled to pension from date of discharge; otherwise he can only draw from date of filing claim in Pension Office 2. Soldier who lost a foot is considered as having lost a leg below the knee, any amputation of the leg below the knee is classed as loss of a foot; above the knee as loss of a leg. Any amputation below the elbow is classed as loss of a hand and above the elbow as loss of an arm. Loss of foot entitles pensioner to \$24, under set of March 3, 1883. A new certificate in claims under said act will be issued if old one is returned to Commissioner of Pensions.

A Reader, Browne He, Neb .- There is no " premium" on the half dollars you mention. There are many of them in circulation. The coin is worth but fifty cents. O. W. S., Pentwater, Mich .- We cannot state the

cause of delay in any claim, as we have no means of ascertaining same. A claimant who desires to know how his claim stands should write to the Pension Office, and in due time he will be fully in- Oct. 30. In the trenches before Petersburg, Army formed of its condition. If claiment has muttorney, the latter is the proper person to whom he should apply for the destred information.

W. P. W., Fagurdus, Pa,-Ist. You have no cinin that can be established for a re-rating. See toply to W. C. G., in our last i-sue, 2d. A rating for dis-ease of lungs generally includes other affections incident thereto. In your case, the feet that you had diphtheria subsequent to your discharge, migh operate against you in making additional claim for disease of throat. Disease of lungs does not always involve the brouchts, larynx, and trachen, and yet, in some cases, those organs, if affected, may be but a result of the original pulmonary affection, in volving the nucous membranes of all the respira-tory organs. 3d. You can make class for increase on kidney disease, but you would have to show pheated one that requires skillful lean fling, and involves medical questions that we prefer not to hazard our opinion upon. We would a lvise you to put the eaten for increase in the hands of a competent attorney. We can recommend you one if

suffered to drift down the river. As seen from able, what rating you will receive, are questions too hard for us. The Commissioner of Pensions is the proper person to give you the information you seek. We have referred your letter to your at-torney, and if he has any information concerning

of the river seemed a pillar of fire, which grew brighter with the falling darkness, until she accordance with established rates for "specific" isabilities, and in others in accordance with pensioner's ability to perform manual labor, or in accordance with office rulings for certain classes of disabilities. When he informs a claimant that he is now receiving the full amount of pension to claimed, it means that such is the opinion of the Commissioner, based upon the report of the exam-ining surgeon and the medical division of the Penion Office, by which the rating was established. to do with fixing the rating. That is made by the examining surgeon, whose report is acted upon by the medical reviewers of the Pension Office. The latter are regular physicians and surgeons, some of whom stand high in their profession, and their report (which is, in reality, their opinion) constitutes the law in the case. In the claim mentioned neither the examining surgeon nor the medical re-viewer considered the applicant lotally disabled; hence they refused to rate him as "total." Testimony in a claim does not always pass at its face value, and some testimony is heavily discounted.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

The Leading Events of the War Arranged by Weekly Anniversaries. 1861.

Sept. 1. Skirmish at Bennight's Mills, Mo., by Bennight's company of Honfe Guards, 1. Skirmish at Boone C. H., W. Va., by Co. A, 1st Ky., and Co. G, 26th Ohio it

 Skirmish at Burlington, W. Va., by Ring-gold's battalion, Pa. cav. 1. Skirmish at Blue Creek, W. Va., by de-

tachment of 2d Ky. inf. Skirmish near Fort Scott, Kan., by detachment of 5th Kan. cav.

 Expedition through Jefferson county, Mo., by detachment of 10th Mo. inf.

2. Skirmish at Dallas, Mo., by 11th Mo. inf. 2. Action at Dry Wood Creek, Mo., 5th, 6th, and 9th Kan, cav. and 1st Kan, battery,

Skirmish at Worthington, W. Va., by de-techment of 8th Ohio inf. 2. Skirmish at Beller's Mill, Va., by 13th Mass. inf. 2. Expedition towards Columbia, Mo., by oth lows inf.

Mo., and skirmishes at Hickman and Columbus, Ky., by troops of district of Cairo, Ill. 4. Skirmish at Great Falls, Md., by detach-

4. Expedition to Charleston and Belmont,

ment of 7th Pa. (R. C.) cav. 5. Skirmish at Papinsville, Mo., by detachment of 5th Kan, env.

6. Skirmish at Rowell's Run, W. Va., by 3d W. Va. inf.

 Capture of Paducah, Ky., by 9th and 12th lil. inf., and battery A, 1st III. art.; gunbonts Tyler and Conestoga, U. S. N.
 Skirmish at Monticello Bridge, Mo., by 1st Mo. (N. E.) inf. 7. Expedition to Big Springs, Mo., by 24th

Ind. inf.

1862. Sept. 1. Battle of Chantilly, Va., Gen. Kearny killed; 3d and 4th Me.; 6th N. H.: 21st and 28th Mass; 1st, 37th, 38th, 40th, 46th, 51st, 79th, 80th, and 101st N. Y.; 48th, 56th, 51st, 57th, 63d, 99th, 100th and 105th Pa.; 2d Md.; 2d, 3d, 5th, 8th Mich.; 26th Ind, inf.; 8th Mass.; Co. E. 1st R. L.

companies C, D, F, Pa., Co. K, 1st U. S., and Co. E, 2d U. S. art. 1. Skirmish at Uniontown, Ky., by 78th hed, inf. 1. Action at Britton's Lane, Tena., by 4th

cav., Co. E. 2d Ill. art., and 20th and 30th Ill. inf. 1. Skirmish at Putnam, Mo., by detachment of 1st Mo. (S. M.) cav. 1. Skirmish at Yates Ferry, Ky., by 94th

Ohio inf. Skirmish at Neosho and Spring Run, Mo., by 3d Kan, Indian Home Guards.
 Skirmish at Morgandeld, Ky., 8th Ky.

1. Skirmish at Huntsville, Ala., by detachment of 4th Ohio cay. 2. Skirmish near Vienna, Va., by 1st Minn.

2. Skirmish near Fairfax C. H., Va., by 9th N. Y. cav. 2. Action at Leesburg, Va., by 1st battalion

Md. (P. H. B.) eav. 2. Action at Birch Cooley, Minn., by 6th, 7th, and 10th Minn, inf. 2. Action at Acton, Minn., by 9th Minn, inf.

 Skirmish near Memphis, Tenn., by de-tachment of 52d Ind. inf. Surrender at Spencer, W. Va., by detachment of 11th W. Va. inf.

 Evacuation of Winchester, Va., by 9th Vt., 30th N. Y., and 32d and 60th Obio; companies H and I, 1st Md. cav., Wilder's Ind. battery. 3. Action at Geiger's Lake, Ky., by 5th Ky. 3-5. Action at Ft. Abererombio, Dak., by 5th

Minn. inf. 3-5. Skirmish at Neosho, Mo., by 3d Kan, Indian Home Guard. 3. Skirmish at Leesburg. Va., by Captain Means' company of Va., cav. 3. Skirmish at Weston, W. Va., by detach-

ment of 6th W. Va. inf. 3. Skirmish near Martinsburg, Va., by 12th 4. Skirmish at Falls Church, Va., by Co. I, Ist, and detachment of 6th U. S. cav.

4. Skirmish at Hutchison, Minn., by 9th Minn. inf. 4. Skirmish at Prairie Chapel, Mo., by 1st battalion of Mo. (S. M.) cav. 4. Skirmish at Bunker Hill, Va., by detach-

ment of 12th Ill. cav. 4. Skirmish at Edwards' Ferry, Md., by Co. E, Md. (P. H. H.) inf. Reconnaissance to Lavittsville, Va., by
 Ist battalion Md. (P. H. B.) cav.

 Action at Bootee Station, La., by detach-

ment of 8th Vt. inf. 4. Recommissance to Charleston, Va., by detachment of Sth N. Y. cav. Skirmish at mouth of the Monocacy, Md., by Co. E, Ist (P. H. B.) Md. inf. 4-5, Skirmish at Poolesville, Md., by detach-

ment of 1st Md, cav. 4-5. Skirmishes at Point of Rocks and Berlin, Md., by 87th Ohio inf. and Co. A, 5th N. Y. heavy art. 5. Skirmish near Madisonville, Ky., by detachment of 4th Ind. cav. 5. Skirmish at Eurnt Eridge, Miss., by de-

tachment of 31st Ill. inf. 6. Skirmish at La Grange. Ark., by detachment of 1st Mo. cav. 6. Skirmish at Olive Branch, Miss., by detachment of 6th III. cav. 6. Skirmish at New Providence, Tenn., by

5th Iown cav. 6. Skirmish near Roanoke, Mo., by detach-ment of 2d Mo. cav. Action at Washington, N. C., by detach-ments of 21th Mass., 1st N. C. inf., 3d N. Y. cav., battalions G and H, 3d N. Y.

art., and naval force.
7. Skirmish at Bayou des Alemandes, La., by detseliment of 5th Vt. inf. 7. Skirmish at Durkesville, Va., by detach-7. Action near Charkesville, Tonn., by de-

tachments of 71st Otio, 17th Ill., 19th Wis. inf.; detachment of 5th Iowa cav., and batteries C and H. 24 III. art. 7. Skirmish at Pine Mountain Gap, Tenn., by 6th Tenn. inf. 7. Skirmish near Murfreesboro', Tenn., by detachment of 2d Ind. cav.

7-8. Expedition up Mississippi River from Carrollton, La., by 14th Me., 9th Conn., 4th Wis., 21st first inf., and Thompson's battery of Ind. art. 1863. Sept. 1. Action at Bayou Metoe, Ark., by Rice's div., Department of Arkansus. I. Skirmish at Sarbee's Cross-roads, Va., by detachment of 6th Ohio env.

1. Devil's Back Bone (known also as Fort Smith and Cotton Gap), Ark., by Ist Ark, vois, 6th Mo. militia, 2d Kan, cav., and 2d Ind. battery. 3-5. Skirmish at White Stone Hill, Dak, Ter, by 2d Neb., 6th lows, and one company f the 7th Iows cav.; fight with Indians.

5. Skirmish at Limestone Station, near Tellford, Tenn., by five companies of the 100th Ohio vols. 5. Skirmish at Moorefield, W. Va., by lat 6. Action at Brandy Station, Va., by envalry, Army of the Potomac.

7. Evacuation of Battery Gregg and Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C., by Mai. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore's troops and the U. S. Navy. 7. Skirmish at Bear Skin Lake, Mo., by 2d Mo. cav. 7. Skirmish at Ashley's Mills, Ark., by Da-

vidson's cav. div., Department of the 7. Action at Atchafalaya River, La., by 2d brigade, 2d div., 13th Corps. 1864. ept. 1-8. Rousscau's pursuit of Wheeler in Tenn.

by 1st and 4th Tenn. 2s Mich., 1st Wis., 8th Iowa, 2d and 8th Ind., and 6th Ken. of the Potonsic. Sept. 1. Action at Lavergne, Tenn., by Rousseau

in pursuit of Wheeler. 2. Occupation of Atlanta, Ga., by 30th Corps, Army of the Cumberians 2. Action at Franklin, Tenn., by Rousseau in pursuit of Wheeler. Engagement at Lovejov Station, Ga., by 281 Corps, Army of the Ohio, and 4th

Corps, Army of the Cumberland, 2. Action at Big Shanty, Cia., by 9th Ohio cav., on a railroad train.

3. Action at Murfreesboro, Tenn., by 100th U. S. colored troops.
3-4. Action at Berryville, Vn., by Isteav. div.

Army of the Potomac, 8th Corps, Army of W. Virginia, and 19th Corps.

Action at Darkesville, Va., by 3d cav., div., Army of the Potomac. 4. Action at Greenville, Tenn., by 9th and 13th Tenn., and 10th Mich. cav. 5. Action at Cumbellville, Tenn., by Rous-

seau's eavairy in pursuit of Whee 6. Skirmish at Searcy, Ark., by setacament

of the 9th Iowa cav.
7. Skirmish at Ready ville, Tenn., by detachment of 9th Pn. cav.
7. Action at Dutch Gap, Va., by 6b U.